

The Daily Republican.

HAMMER & MOSSER,
P. M. HAMMER,
J. M. MOSSER,
Publishers.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 30.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For State Treasurer,
THOMAS S. RUDOLPH,
Of Galatia.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WILLIAM B. POWELL,
Of Kane.
For Congress, 14th District,
JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Of Douglas.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,
KILBURN H. ROBY,
Of Macon.
For Representative,
EPHRAIM B. HARROLD,
DR. JOHN H. TYLER,
Of DeWitt.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
ISAAC D. JENNINGS.
For Coroner,
M. Y. GIVLER.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican convention for the 29th Senatorial District was held at Macon yesterday. The convention was called to order by W. L. Chambers, Esq., of DeWitt, chairman of the district committee, who read the call.

On motion of J. M. Bower, of this county, A. A. Murray, Esq., of Macon county, was made temporary chairman, and Dr. Calhoun, of DeWitt, temporary secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. Kanan, Jeffrey and Clokey, a committee on Credentials. The committee reported the following delegates present and entitled to seats in the convention.

Macon—A. A. Murray, M. K. Kanan, Martin Forstmyer, J. M. Clokey, David F. Barber, A. G. Bonton, J. H. Alexander, T. N. Leavitt and J. M. Harrold.—9.

DeWitt—John Marsh, M. K. Calhoun, Dr. Ed. Porter, John Nelson, A. Jeffrey, and H. F. Byrly.—6.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion of M. Forstmyer, the temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the convention.

Nominations for a candidate for Senator being in order, Mr. Clokey placed in nomination Kilburn H. Roby, Esq., of Decatur. Mr. Leavitt nominated Hon. Job A. Race, of Macon. A ballot being taken Mr. Roby received nine votes and Mr. Race six votes. Mr. Roby was thereupon declared the nominee of the convention for Senator.

The convention then proceeded to nominate two candidates for representative. Ephraim B. Harrold, Wm. Cottingham and Dr. John H. Tyler, all of DeWitt, were placed in nomination, and a ballot being ordered resulted as follows:

Harrold, 14; Tyler, 13, Cottingham, 2.

Mr. Harrold and Dr. Tyler were declared duly nominated.

A resolution complementing the notions of our present senator, Hon. M. D. Harrold, and four representatives, Messrs. W. F. Moffett and Job A. Race, during the time of their service in the legislature, was introduced and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Race being called for came forward and addressed the convention, pledging to the ticket nominated his hearty support, and saying that he should labor as faithfully for its election as he would have done if he had been nominated.

Mr. Moffett was also called out, and in a brief speech gave his reasons for adhering to the Republican party. He spoke of the charge so frequently made by the new party, that the last legislature had done nothing in the way of railroad legislation, and called attention to the fact that the platform of that party specifically endorses and ratifies the railroad bill passed by the very body which it so persistently and unjustly condemns.

Mr. J. O. Donnell, of DeWitt, was called for, and responded in a brief speech, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the nominees for representative, both of whom are personally known to him.

The following District committee was then appointed:

Macon—J. M. Clokey, M. Forstmyer, I. C. Pugh.
DeWitt—M. F. Calhoun, W. W. Graham.
The convention then adjourned.

TRUTH, WELL STATED.

The address of the New York Republican State Convention, written by Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, is one of the ablest and most readable political documents which has ever appeared in the United States. It deserves a wide circulation. We call special attention to the following paragraphs:

GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION. The administration of Gen. Grant deserves the hearty approval of all patriots. His foreign policy has secured pacific relations with all the powers of the earth, on conditions creditable alike to our sense of rectitude and our pride of country. His domestic management has effected a great reduction of taxes, the payment of fifteen per cent. of the national debt, a substantial appreciation of Government securities, and a decided advance toward specie payments. The national debt on March 1, 1869, was \$2,525,463,260 01, July 1, 1874, \$2,143,088,211 16, showing a decrease in five years of \$382,375,018 85. In 1869 the annual interest on the debt was \$126,289,550; in 1874 it was \$98,796,044 44, showing a decrease in the yearly expenditures for that object of \$27,593,545 56. In May, 1869, the Treasury purchased its own bonds of the par of \$100 for the sinking fund, at the rate of 82 72 100 gold. The market value of the same bonds in September, 1874, is 104 1/2, a rise of twenty-five and a half per cent. In March, 1869, gold was at a premium of thirty-two per cent. in September, 1874, nine and a half per cent. The appropriations of 1871 were reduced \$20,000,000 and thus a further relief of taxation, in time of general embarrassment, was prudently averted.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The faith of the nation is irrevocably pledged to the redemption of the public debt in coin. That pledge was made anew by the people at the Presidential election of 1868. The Democratic National Convention of that year, held on the fourth of July, in Tammany Hall, in New York, declared and pledged its candidates to the doctrine of paying the nation's debts in coin—the money of the world. The country established the Republican creed by making choice of its nominees in harmony with this expression of the popular will. Gen. Grant said in his first inaugural message the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold. In March, 1869, both houses of Congress, by a two-thirds vote, enacted a law in conformity to this mandate of the people. Henceforth the obligation was binding upon all the inhabitants of the United States. Upon its faith securities were bought and sold, at home and abroad, and any attempt to evade it is an act of flagrant dishonesty. The Democratic State conventions of this year in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska recommending its abrogation, have shocked the moral sense of the nation.

THE WHITE LEAGUE. The recent outrages upon unoffending colored men, women and children in the Southern States, are without provocation or palliation. The atrocious massacres in Tennessee and Louisiana have few parallels in any age for ferocity and barbarity. Their perpetrators should be brought to swift and exemplary punishment. It is the duty of the local authorities if they fail in meeting out justice to the offenders, to invoke the aid of the Federal Government. Safety of persons and property, and the undisturbed enjoyment of suffrage, are rights of which the humblest citizen must not be deprived. It is a striking exemplification of the law of cause and effect that Democratic successes in the North have been speedily followed by acts of violence in the South. Whenever a Northern State has temporarily severed from her allegiance to Republicanism, we have forthwith heard of the formation of Ku-Klux gangs and White Leagues, of acts of ruffianism and brutality in the South, fatal to peace and reconciliation.

Any attempt to subvert by violence a duly recognized State Government, is an act of lawlessness demanding summary repression. As the outbreak of the same spirit that led to secession. Frauds upon the ballot and the intimidation of voters should be corrected and punished, but only by constitutional and legal methods.

RAILROADS. In order that the products of the country may command their full value, it is essential that the facilities for transportation should be ample and reliable at the lowest possible rates, and legislation tending to promote these ends exercised within the constitutional powers of the States, and with a proper regard for the rights of all, is legitimate and expedient.

THE PANIC. The serious blow which the commerce of the country suffered last year from causes which no administration could prevent, would have been fraught with far greater disaster but for the confidence in Government securities, which the Republicans have established all over the world. The abundant harvests of Europe this year, and the general tendency toward caution and retrenchment may, for a time, retard the full revival of business, but no embarrassments afflict trade which Democratic restoration would not aggravate.

SPECIE PAYMENT. We urge upon Congress the duty of promoting the recovery of business interests by the restoration of a sound condition of national finances, and with that end in view, adopt legislative measures for resumption of specie payment and by persistence in revising and simplifying the revenue system.

Good Republican doctrine, and sound common sense. We endorse every word here quoted, and the people will endorse it at the polls.

OUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The candidates nominated at Macon yesterday, for Senator and Representatives, are such men as are entitled to the entire confidence of the people. Kilburn H. Roby, Esq., the nominee for Senator, is well-known to our citizens, having resided here for many years. As a well-read lawyer, and safe counsellor, he has no superior at the Decatur bar, and his opinion upon legal questions is considered, by his brother attorneys, equal to that of any in this section of Illinois. As a citizen he stands above reproach, and he would be a reckless man who could say aught against his character. In all the relations of life he is a model man, and every way worthy the esteem and confidence of the people. We have no word to speak against his opponent, except that he is the inferior of Mr. Roby, in every qualification which goes to make up the competent legislator.

Mr. Ephraim B. Harrold, one of the candidates for representative, is a successful farmer, of Wapella township, DeWitt county, who possesses the confidence of his neighbors in an eminent degree. He is at present a member of the board of supervisors of his county. Dr. John H. Tyler, the other candidate for representative, resides at Marion, DeWitt county, and is a practicing physician of character and standing. He is an educated gentleman, and an active citizen, and those who know him best assert that he is exceptionally well qualified for the position.

The ticket is now complete, and there is no candidate upon it who is not worthy the support of every good citizen. Now let us go to work and elect the whole of it.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

We find that there is still much misunderstanding prevalent in regard to the method of voting for representatives under the system of minority representation, but one legislative election having been held since the new constitution, which embodies this system, was adopted. We submit a brief explanation of the manner of voting, under this system, premising, first, that the object of the plan is to give the political party that happens to be in the minority in every legislative district a proportional representation in the lower house of the general assembly. The State is divided into fifty-one legislative districts; each district is entitled to one senator and three representatives; the minority representation plan applying, of course to the election of the representatives only. Three representatives are to be elected, but the voter is not obliged to vote for three men, but can distribute, or concentrate three votes, as he pleases. For instance, he can cast one vote for each of three candidates, or one vote for one candidate and two for another, or one and one-half votes for one candidate and the same for another; or he can cast three votes for a single candidate. This last illustration is where the principle of minority representation applies most officiously. By this means the minority party in any district can always, by concentrating their strength on one candidate, providing they possess at least one-third the strength of the dominant party, elect one representative. The practical result, at the last legislative election, was that in districts having a Democratic majority, two Democrats and one Republican were elected to the lower house, and in districts having a Republican majority, two Republicans and one Democrat were elected. Thus the minority in a district are represented as well as the majority. In this district, composed of the counties of Macon and DeWitt, the Republicans elected Messrs. Moffett and Race, and the Democrats Mr. Lane.

To sum up, the constitution gives every man three votes for representatives. He can cast them all for one candidate, or divide them among three candidates, as he pleases, but in cases of fractional voting care must be taken that the sum total of the distributed vote does not exceed three.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29.—A fearful gale set in here early this morning and continued till noon. The tide was forced up, inundating the whole river front of the city, damaging property to a great extent. The battery and promenade were ruined, also many bath houses. Shipping generally escaped, though some small craft were wrecked. Throughout the city fences were destroyed, roofs carried away. Two houses are reported swept away on Sullivan's Island, and one life lost. Loss estimated at \$250,000.

If the overridden Post Office Department clerk don't get over twenty-five pen knives every year he'll organize a Lowry gang and make this government tremble.

Come and see our Fall Hats, at J. R. Race & Co.'s.

TELEGRAPHIC.

3 O'clock, P. M.

(Imported Exclusively for the Daily Republican.)

General Logan Among the Hoosiers.

His Speech at Indianapolis.

Great Gale at Charleston, S. C.

Considerable Damage to Property.

Butler Rises to Explain.

Libel Suit Growing Out of the Charlie Ross Case.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.

Representatives of the Conservative party in Louisiana and of the Kellogg government, who have been in conference some days past, to-day announced an agreement, by the terms of which the Conservatives pledge themselves to cause violence and intimidation to cease throughout the State and assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and insuring strictly fair and impartial registration and election, and to use every effort to bring to justice those who attempt to use violence or make threats of personal violence to control elections. An advising committee of five persons is constituted, Bert Voorhees, E. S. Burke being selected by the Conservative elements, B. Packard and B. F. Joubert by the Republicans, and Dr. M. E. Bonzans selected umpire by the parties jointly; this committee to supervise the registration throughout the State on behalf of all parties. Governor Kellogg pledges himself of his own accord, to set upon the advice and suggestions of the Advisory Committee so long as such advice is legal. It is also agreed that two persons shall be named by representatives of the Conservative People's party, who shall be elected according to law, to fill the vacancies which shall be created by the resigning of the Returning Board.

The political complexion of the Advisory Committee is Vorhees, Independent Democrat, Burke, Liberal Republican and avowed third-termers, Packard, Joubert and Bonzans, federal officials. Conservatives generally think they have gained but little by the compromise agreement. It is now stated that compromises will be made in every parish in the State by the Conservatives, similar to that recently effected in Terrebonne parish, dividing the offices equally between the colored Republicans and white Conservatives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Senator Logan, made a speech here to-night in which he reviewed the rise and progress of the Republican party, its claims upon the people of the United States, and contrasted itself with the Democratic party, especially in its efforts for the colored men and their equality. He declared that the Civil Rights bill did not say that white and black children must all go to the same school, but gives each race the same educational privileges which no honorable man will deny them.

He alluded to the indignities the negroes have suffered lately, and hoped the bill would pass and relieve them. In the Louisiana matter, the only regret he had was that Penn had not been tried for treason in creating an insurrection against the State Government. Those Democratic murderers are not fit to govern our country. They were responsible for the rebellion. The carpet-baggers are Union soldiers and Yankees who went South to aid in restoring and civilizing the South.

The Senator then recalled the efforts of the Republicans in Congress to procure equitable rates of transportation. He contrasted the action of the Democrats, who, he alleged, universally opposed cheapening the rates of railroad companies. Every Democratic administration had been guilty with fraud and mismanagement. He hoped his hearers would weigh these facts, and finding the path of duty, follow it fearlessly.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Gen. Butler has given an explanation of his note to Gov. Kellogg, recently made public. He says he was secured to appear before the Supreme Court to argue against granting the petition of the McEnery party to have Kellogg prohibited from taking possession of the Government, and to prohibit Judge Durrell from taking any further steps in the matter, in which court the case was argued and decided before it got into Congress. When Congress had adjourned, Butler wrote a note to Kellogg asking for his fees, and putting a value on his services which he thought they deserved. Kellogg wrote in reply, saying it was all a personal matter of his own; that the expense had been very heavy, and asked Butler if he would consider him in the matter, and indorsing a check for \$1,000, and that is all.

New York, Sept. 29.—Moulton to-morrow will give bail in \$20,000 to appear for trial for the alleged libel of Miss Proctor. The case has been transferred to the City Court.

Come and see our Fall Hats, at J. R. Race & Co.'s.

GORE ON STATISTICS.

Mr. Gore, "Independent Reform"

candidate for State Treasurer, made a speech lately at Paxton, Ford county.

The Record says of it:

There was not in the whole mass a single new idea or argument not an assertion of fact which has not been presented a hundred times to the world, save and except the following, for which we must give him full credit. We do not think any one else ever abused figures and statistics as he does.

"Adams closed his administration in 1823 at a cost of less than one dollar per capita; and at the close of Jackson's term of eight years, in 1836, he had paid off the war debt of 1812 and had deposited \$40,000,000 with the State Treasurers of the Union, at a cost to the people of only one dollar per capita. But in 1873, in a time of profound peace, the burden of taxation was about \$8.50 per capita."

Professor E. B. Elliott, of Washington, recently read an important paper before the American science association, at Hartford, Ct., a paper prepared at great expenditure of time and labor to secure exactness, as upon that depended its value—a paper prepared for no political purpose, but as a contribution to science and knowledge, in which he gives the exact expenditure per capita of each administration from 1792 down to 1873, as follows:

Washington's first term.....	\$ 1.35
Washington's second term.....	1.64
John Adams.....	1.47
Thomas Jefferson's first term.....	1.78
Madison's first term (war period).....	16.1
Madison's second term (war period).....	8.6
Monroe's first term.....	2.15
Monroe's second term.....	1.56
John Q. Adams.....	1.46
Jackson's first term.....	1.36
Jackson's second term.....	1.54
Van Buren.....	1.87
Harrison and Tyler.....	1.90
Taylor and Fillmore.....	1.91
Pierce.....	2.31
Buchanan's.....	2.34
Lincoln's (war period).....	13.7
Grant (including expenses growing out of the war).....	6.78
Grant, 1873 (deducting expenses growing out of the war).....	1.69

Which is the best authority—one whose whole interest is to embitter and prejudice the people that he may score votes, or one upon whose accuracy depends wholly the value of his contribution to an object entirely foreign to partisan politics?

According to Mr. Gore, \$8.50 is the cost of our government in a time of profound peace, but, damage that he is, he puts the expense 33 per cent more than it actually is, and conceals the fact that three-fourths of what is expended goes to pay interest on the expenditures to suppress the Democratic rebellion with which he was in full sympathy, and to pay the pensions of soldiers, their widows and children who were rendered sacred charges of the people by reason of that rebellion.

Let us examine a little further. By reference to the above it will be seen that the administrations of Van Buren, Monroe, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Taylor and Fillmore, cost more for current expenditures than Grant's for '73, while those of John Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson's second term, were nearly the same with no extraordinary expenses. Gore says, "Adams closed his administration in 1823 at a cost of less than one dollar per capita." Prof. Elliott says it was \$1.40 5/8 per capita. Gore says, "At the close of Jackson's term of eight years he paid off the war debt of 1812 and deposited \$40,000,000 with the State Treasurers of the Union at a cost to the people of only one dollar per capita." Prof. Elliott shows the tax to have been \$1.20 and \$1.54 respectively for the two terms, and the amount of war indebtedness paid during his term was insignificant, as nearly all had been paid by previous administrations.

We have as briefly as possible shown what dependence is to be placed upon Mr. Gore's statistics, and his assertions on other subjects are to be taken with due allowance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Jesse C. Hawley and Wm. Shattuck, proprietors of the Reading Bldg., were to lay hold in \$1,800 each to answer to the charge of libel on C. K. Ross. The physician of Ross testified that he was in a very prostrate condition, not able to leave his house or bed, and had been in that condition since Sunday. His mind is affected. He has no disease, that he can recognize.

New Advertisements.

NEW STYLES BIRD CAGES

Table Glassware,

Lamps & Chandeliers,

BELOW MARKET PRICE

WHITE GRANITE

QUEENWARE!

A Large Assortment,

AT LITTLE'S.

Covered Jelly Glasses!

FRUIT CANS

Fast Received,

AT LITTLE'S.

HEAVY TIN-WARE,

HEATING & COOK STOVES.

STOVE ZINC BOARDS

Stoves put up at an hour's

notice,

AT LITTLE'S.

Hays & Brubaker

Are offering their entire stock of

Parasols, Lace Sacques, Talmes and Points,

Lawns, Percales, Grenadines, English

Barage, Mozambique, and other

Summer Dress Goods.

AT COST

To Make Room for Our

LARGE STOCK

OF

FALL GOODS!

WHICH WE ARE ALREADY RECEIVING.

September 5, 1874-daw-t.

DRY GOODS.

S. EINSTEIN'S

New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods has arrived, and is opened and ready for the

specification of the Public.

His Stock consists of a complete line of

Dress Goods, Silks, Flannels, Jeans, Cassi-

meres, Domestic, Shawls, Blankets and Bed

Quilts. Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents'

Furnishing Goods.

We have also added a full line of GER-

MANTOWN YARNS.

We are also Agents for the celebrated New

Brand EXPOSITION ALPACA, to which

we especially invite the Attention of the

Ladies. Don't forget the place.

No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, September 16, 1874-dtf

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

WAYNE BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OMNIBUSES,

PEDDLING AND SPRING WAGONS.

OLD STAND OF DANIEL GAHMAN

Corner Water and Cerro Cordo-Sts.

PLATFORM CARRIAGES built to order, PONY FLEETONS, PRINCE ALBERTS,

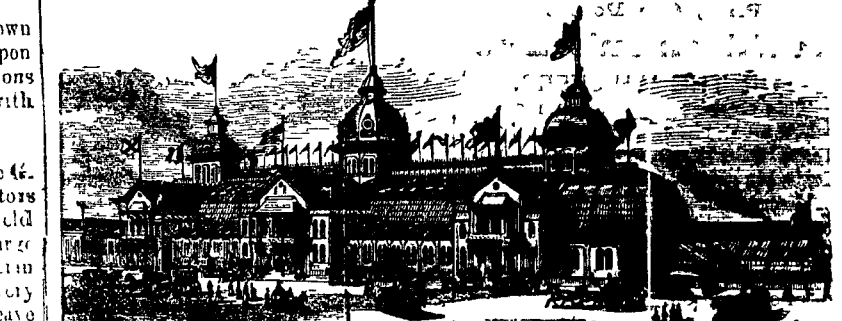
PIANO and COAL BOX BUGGIES, SULKY and LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, of all

kinds. Always up to the times, and guarantee all work to be first-class. All kinds of

Sleighs Made to Order!

FANCY PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

November 17, 1874-daw-jm.



The Second Annual Exhibition of the

Inter-State Industrial Exposition,

OF CHICAGO.

Will Open Sept. 9th, and Close Oct. 10th, 1874.

Attractive novelties in every department. The largest and best display of works of

Art ever opened to the public in America. Grand Conservatory with Fountains.

1,000 Feet of Machinery in Operation.

Largely increased Dining Rooms, Lunch Rooms and Restaurants, ample for any

number of visitors. The Bill of Fare and Prices fixed by the Managers. There will be no

other exhibition in this country during 1874 where the visitor can find so much that is

enterprising and instructive at a cost so trifling. Let all come with the certainty of not

being in the least disappointed. All railroads give excursion tickets at reduced rates

during the time of the Exposition.

September 10, 1874-d

New Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.

SAMUEL LOWE vs. HARRIS T. WIL-

LSON, et al.

Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause, at the August term, A. D. 1874, of the circuit court, within and for the county of Macoupin, State of Illinois, the under-

signed will sell on the

26th day of October, A. D. 1874,

between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., at the west door of the court house, in the city of Decatur, Illinois, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate situated in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit:

Lot No. four (4), in block No. fifteen (15), in the recorded plat of the town of Macon, said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. Decatur, Ill., September 24th, 1874.

Master in Chancery, for Macon Co., Ill.

September 25, 1874-dtf.

\$350 A MONTH Agents wanted. Ten best selling articles in the world. Circulars free. Address J. H. BROWN, Chicago, Ill. [June 1874.]

The Daily Republican

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 30.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN will be delivered to subscribers in any city, by express, at Twenty Cents per Week, in Advance. Local Notices will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Rates for time advertisements, and for circulation upon application.

TO DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the DAILY REPUBLICAN will be delivered to them at their places of residence, or at the office of the publisher, at the rate of Twenty Cents per Week, in Advance.

Subscribers who are absent from their places of residence, or who are unable to receive their papers, will be obliged to inform the carrier at what particular place they wish their papers to be left.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

A beautiful

...Fresh Crabs at Imboden's.


ONS!
...
Ribbons!
...
ECES!

ent, and Better
PER YARD 1

HAMBURG EDGING
DEPARTMENT of
GOODS
MAINTAINED, AT
SCRUGGS.

HA!"

A Hot Blast
Base Bombs
amous
FOR PARLI
OFF


 Salt Feedings
 containing Bitu-
 men, Local Stove,
 DIES, &c.
 DRUG STORES,
 ETC. AT
WILSON'S

NEVADA HOTEL
 1000 Wash. Avenue, Bet. Madison & Monroe Sts.
CHICAGO.
 ONE BLOCK FROM GREAT EXPOSITION
 BUILDING
TERMS \$2.00 PER DAY.
THOS. KENDRICK, Prop.
 Cut this out for reference. (sepp-1117)

RICHARDS'
IRON WORKS!
 17 & 19 South Jefferson Street.

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Builders of First-Class



Portable and Stationary
ENGINES
And Improved
Elevator Machinery

In all its details, including estimates, plans and specifications; Engines and Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Gearing, Drag Belts, Drums, etc., etc., etc. Highest cost of material more elevators than any and all houses in the west, we are prepared to deal with those contemplating the building and suggest many valuable improvements in handling grain and saving needless expense.

We refer to over 100 Elevators of our own

RICHARDS'
POWER CORN SHELLE!
Over 2,500 in Daily Use.
Warranted to shell clean from the cob, without bruising the kernels, and clean the corn in a first-class condition for market.
The sales of these machines have been extended throughout the Union to California and South America, and their steady high reputation greatly enhanced by recent valuable improvements.
Their simplicity of construction and substantiality of material warrant the assertion that they do more and better than any other machines in the market. Send for Catalogue, September 11-12.

NOTICE CHANCERY.

HENRY ADAMS }
VS.
IRIBEL ADAMS }

Notice is hereby given, that the said Henry Adams has this day filed his petition against the said Iribel Adams, for Divorcement in the Mason District Court; and the said court is to be holden on the

7th day of December, 1874.

Now, unto you, the said Iribel Adams shall be and appear, at the time aforesaid at the court house in Decatur county and state aforesaid, to answer, plead or demur to the said petition; and the said petition and a decree entered accordingly.

September 23d, 1874. **R. MCCELLAN, Clerk.**

28-29-4W.

